

# THE JOURNAL

of the  
*Token And Medal Society*

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VOLUME V

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NUMBER 1

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## **P**RESIDENTIAL PROPHECIES

Welcome to all TAMS members and may 1965 bring you and yours the very best of everything.

It is my pleasure to welcome publicly the 1000th person to join the Token and Medal Society. Michael Petrik, Jr., of Philadelphia has been a numismatic collector for five years and stumbled upon a hotel token from the Taylor Hotel which interested him

enough to want to learn more about that token and to join a society which promotes the study of our historic heritage. In addition to numismatic interests, Mr. Petrik also has philatelic interests and collects both mint and cancelled U.S. stamps. His son, 17, has the same interests and together they enjoy their hobbies.

Our membership is growing by leaps and bounds and much thanks are due Coin World and Numismatic News for their publicity of our fourth anniversary as well as many of you members who have shown your interest enough to interest your friends. It is not out of the realm of possibility that some time in the not too distant future, TAMS will be welcoming the 2000th member. Shall we make this our goal?

Another area group is now a new chapter in the Token and Medal Society, and we welcome you. The Philadelphia TAMS group now makes the seventh regional chapter. Since the formation of the California Exonumist Society in December of 1960, area groups have been formed in New England, Washington, Arizona, Chicago, and Lake Erie.

# TAMS 1000TH MEMBER



Michael Petrik, Jr., of 2473 77th Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., 19150, became TAMS lucky 1000th member on November 28th. Here he is shown looking over his first issue of the TAMS Journal, which he has said he finds most interesting. Because of his good fortune of becoming TAMS member number 1000, Mr. Petrik is now the proud owner of a complete set of the TAMS Journals, plus bronze specimens of our two meeting medals, and a free years membership, these being rewards established by the Society. Welcome Mr. Petrik, and congratulations.

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(PRESIDENTIAL PROPHECIES contd.)

Although the reprint committee has been having monumental difficulties on our second reprint, due to the fact that our choices have been choices of other companies for this purpose, Alfred Hoch, chairman will be releasing publicity soon on the forthcoming reprint.

Our last Journal, the first<sup>+</sup> released under the editorship of Clifford Mishler, continues to be the superb organ that it was and our congratulations go to Cliff for a wonderful job. It was our first with an

added color! One need not be a super-salesman in order to sell our Society to new members, for the Journal alone is worth more than the yearly dues.

The Society is initiating a new dues envelope this year to make it easier not to forget your obligation for 1965. Your promptness in this necessity will facilitate the treasurer's job of George Hatie and ensure our continuing progress.

Let us continue our upward trend in growth, in study and research, and the disbursement of information. Let's make 1965 a year to be remembered by the whole numismatic fraternity!

Virginia Culver - TAMS President

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#### WHAT ARE MERCHANT TRADE CHECKS?

By Clarence H. Wilson, TAMS 900

They tell the story of MEN and PLACES. Men who were graduates of the "School of Hard Knocks." Men who faced success, failures, heartaches and joys, all as a part of life, at this time. Places, some that are now GIANTS, some that are now GHOST TOWNS, and some that have vanished from the face of this earth.

They are part of the history of days gone bye, when they were the LIFE BLOOD of commerce in the many small towns and neighborhood country stores, especially in agricultural and cattle sections, where they helped establish credit for the LITTLE MAN.

For then every merchant was also a banker, extending credit to the deserving, making mortgages and often carrying his customers through droughts and crop failures, to better days ahead.

They also paid for the surplus produce of the farms, simplified the bookkeeping and paid the daily wages of the hired hands, when no money was available for that purpose, for the so-called HARD CASH was all in the EAST and a lot of the WEST was built on these.

I (the token) know, for I was there.

EDITOR'S NOTE -- One of our junior members, Clarence, who is from Pryor, Oklahoma, submitted the above contribution as representative of what he feels a trade token is. He indicated in submitting the item that he was let to it by the great interest of Oklahoma collectors in such tokens, after having asked himself; "What are merchant trade checks, and I tried to answer it the best I could."

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REMEMBER TO REMIT YOUR 1965 DUES IMMEDIATELY IN THE SPECIAL DUES ENVELOPE WHICH THE TREASURER HAS PROVIDED ALL MEMBERS FOR THEIR CONVENIENCE. ONLY YOUR DOLLARS CAN KEEP YOUR SOCIETY HEALTHY AND GROWING.



# THE JOURNAL of the TOKEN AND MEDAL SOCIETY

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ISSUE	DEADLINES		DATE OF ISSUE
	ADVERTIS.	EDITORIAL	
Jan.-Feb.	Dec. 10th	Dec. 15th	Jan. 1st
Mar.-Apr.	Feb. 10th	Feb. 15th	Mar. 1st
May-July	Apr. 10th	Apr. 15th	May 1st
Aug.-Oct.	July 10th	July 15th	Aug. 1st
Nov.-Dec.	Oct. 10th	Oct. 15th	Nov. 1st

Necessity dictates that advertising deadlines must be five days in advance of editorial deadlines, as this allows time for transfer of advertising copy from the advertising manager to the editor, and then to the printers.

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Advertisers must subscribe to the TAMS code of ethical standards. Mail auctions will not be accepted. All advertisers must supply their own cuts or art work, and all ads are CASH IN ADVANCE unless other arrangements are made. Further information available by writing to the advertising manager.

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- - 1964 ASSEMBLAGE MEDAL STILL AVAILABLE - -

Though orders for silver specimens of the 1964 official medal commemorating TAMS Cleveland assemblage of that year are no longer being accepted, the December 31st order deadline having passed, the bronze variety remains available. The price on this latter variety remains \$1.00 each. Orders for these should be sent to; Robert Hailey, 405 Exchange Avenue, Endicott, New York, 13762.

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- 283 Kenneth Dale Saville, 1668 Chestnut Ave., Des Plaines, Ill.
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- 674 Edward T. Richards, Jr., c/o Mrs. Alfred Godfrey, Jr., Box 59B, Mt. Laurel Road, Morrestown, N.J., 08057
- 700 William H. Barrett, P.O. Box 3072, La Puente, Calif., 91747
- 710 Frank E. Vyzralek, 1005 North 17th, Fargo, N.D., 58102
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 789 James D. King, P.O. Box 196, Ridgewood, N.J., 07450  
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#### DECEASED

74 Art Kelley, 4314 Olive St., St. Louis 8, Mo.  
 716 H.S. Striegel, 210 Franklin St., Waterloo, Iowa, 50703

#### ADDRESSES UNKNOWN

The secretary would appreciate the aid of any member who might know the present addresses of the following members, their last known address being stated:

44 Thomas A. Domhoff, Box 982, Rochester 3, New York  
 192 Dee Pendley, III, 1444 24th St., Boulder, Colo., 80302

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WILLIAM B. ATWOOD III, TAMS #800...attending the Virginia State Numismatic Association convention in Winchester this past fall received special mention and a big spread in the Richmond Times-Dispatch for his unusual collection of Virginia state seals, each showing a different type "victor" with her foot on the "vanquished".

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# ATTENTION!

## *Medal and Token Collectors*

Depend on one source for all the latest medals and tokens. Save postage and headaches. Send for our latest list. Among those currently available:

Fitchburg, Mass. Bi-Centennial	Bronze	\$0.60
Lassen, Calif. Centennial	Bronze	0.60
New York's World's Fair	Titanium	1.00
Canadian Big Nickel	Bronze	1.50
	Silver	9.00
Prince Edward Island Centennial	Aluminum	0.60
	Bronze	1.00
	Silver	5.00
St. Augustine 400th Anniversary	Piece of Eight	1.00

Send Orders to:

***Pender (TAMS No. 993), 148 Poplar St., Garden City, N.Y., 11535***

Price list sent with each order.

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 INDIANA - CIVIL WAR tokens and store trade checks wanted. Write to  
 Rolland Vore, 1028 W. South Street, Bluffton, Indiana, 46714.

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 DEALERS AND COLLECTORS - Contact me on Patriotic Civil War tokens as  
 I am disposing of a large lot. Virginia Culver, 1220 Oakwood Drive,  
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 FOR SALE. COUNTERS. Germany 18th century, small size brass - 5 diff.  
 50¢ (25 equal lots available); 10 diff. \$1.50 (30 equal lots); 20  
 diff. \$5 (6 equal lots); large size brass 40¢ (12 diff. available);  
 large size copper VG 50¢ (7 diff.) F 35¢ (5 diff.). Harz copper \$1  
 (2 diff.). Sweden copper \$1.50 (only 1 piece). France copper or brass  
 \$1 (3 diff.). Netherlands 17th century \$1.25 (5 diff.). TOKENS. Eur-  
 opean 19th and 20th century. 10 diff. \$1 (15 lots). Silver token from  
 National Registrir Kasse, Berlin \$2.50 (Lauer); Silver gas token Mu-  
 nicipality of Bovenkarspel (Netherl.) (only 4 struck) \$3. Don't send  
 money, but state your TAMS number. Handling and postage 30¢. F. J.  
 Bingen, Tollensstraat 11, Capelle a/d IJssel (Netherlands).

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 ANNUAL LISTINGS of "United States and Canadian Commemorative Medals  
 and Tokens," the only compilation of its kind. Listed in each issue  
 are those items dating from the year indicated. 1958 @ \$2, 1959 sold  
 out, 1960 @ \$4, 1961 @ \$4, 1962 @ \$3, 1963 @ \$5.50. Available from  
 the author; Clifford Mishler, P.O. Box 194, Iola, Wisconsin, 54945.

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 FOR SALE. PAPER MONEY. INSTITUTIONAL MONEY. Belgium. St. Amadeus,  
 Mortsel, set 10, 20, 50 and 100 francs \$2 (3 sets available); 50 fr-  
 ancs alone 75¢ (2 pieces); Guislain, Gent, 20 francs with written  
 numeral 4, \$1, without numeral, 50¢. ASSIGNATS. France 1791/93, 3  
 diff. \$1 (1 set); 5 diff. \$2 (2 sets). PRISON MONEY. German civil  
 prisoner camp at Amersfoort (Netherl.) 10 cent 1944, \$3. EMERGENCY  
 MONEY. Belgium city of Kortrijk 10 fr. 1914, \$2. Russia, postage  
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 FOR SALE - COMPLETE SET of Alaska A.R.R.C. Bingles, 1¢ through \$10.  
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#### BACK ISSUES OF JOURNAL AVAILABLE FROM SECRETARY

All back issues of the TAMS JOURNAL remain available from the secre-  
 tary, except for volume I, number 1 (vol. I, nos. 2,3,4; vol. II,  
 nos. 1,2,3,4,5; vol. III, nos. 1,2,3,4; vol. IV, nos. 1,2,3,4), but  
 several issues are in short supply. Anyone planning to complete their  
 valuable set of the JOURNAL is urged to contact the secretary regard-  
 ing the desired issues. The price for any single number is \$1.00, and  
 orders should be directed to the secretary, Robert R. Hailey, 405  
 Exchange Ave., Endicott, N.Y., 13762



## An Editorial -

# The Classification Of Medals and Tokens

By Arlie R. Slabaugh

Over the years a great deal of work has been done toward the classification of tokens and medals, according to specific uses or series. Even more remains to be done.

The work of the Fulds, Schwartz, Curto and others easily come to mind. Transportation tokens, sales tax tokens, Civil War tokens, Hard Times tokens, politicals, sutler tokens, game counteres, etc. are all series that have been at least partly catalogued, and, with some exceptions, specimens from any of these categories are readily recognizable as belonging to the particular category of which they are a part.

It will be noted that the above mentioned series have one thing in common - They were not classified by some artificial grouping, but by what they were used for. Thus, Hard Times tokens all represent monetary substitutes during the Hard Times period; likewise, the Civil War tokens. Sales tax tokens are obviously to pay sales tax, politicals for political campaigns and so on. This is the logical way. Collecting by sizes, shapes, metals or denominations, while an interesting display may be assembled, lack a scientific basis. Collecting specimens by what they depict or honor holds considerable merit, for example, the Washington series, Napoleon, Admiral Vernon. Unfortunately, there is a flaw in assembling a collection by this method - too many pieces of no particular merit have been made at a much later date primarily for sale to collectors. While a catalog on this basis must of necessity list the shoddy as well as the better pieces, generally such series are extensive enough that one can be discriminating and collect only the contemporary and better commemorative pieces of later vintage.

Adams and Wright did us a great service in their catalogs not the least of which is helping us determine today which are the earlier tokens. Unfortunately, the catalogs have a great many drawbacks, other than omissions and outright errors in description, in that while they are intended as a listing of merchant tokens, they also include other series. However, except for medals and Civil War tokens, these were not generally collected separately at the time the catalogs were written; and the merchant cards of the Hard Times period could hardly have been omitted.

Obviously, then, we are making progress in the classification of tokens and medals as a number of pieces in those catalogs are now included in other catalogs written since, such as transportation tokens since they were not issued by what we generally think of as a merchant or manufacturer. But, the bulk of the tokens are still grouped under the cumborsom heading of "merchant" tokens whey they should be further distinguished as: (1) Monetary tokens, that is,

tokens bearing a denomination and intended to be used as a substitute for government currency (the dictionary definition of a token); (2) Advertising tokens, which are tokens bearing advertising only without any denomination. It is to be regretted that all tokens do not fit strictly in one group or the other, inasmuch as the bulk of the advertising tokens of the Civil War and before were used as money and some of those made since. This was due to a dearth of coins, and is more obvious when one notes that the U.S. Mint now makes more cents in one year than all the large cents from first to last. Part of these non-denomination advertising tokens were intended by the issuer to be used as money, with or without obligation on his part, others were strictly advertising pieces that got pressed into use as money. In the same way, many monetary tokens were intended to serve as advertising as well, some, by their inscriptions, obviously so. Others are strictly utilitarian.

A number of collectors are undertaking the cataloguing of merchant tokens by state. This is probably as good a way as any, due to the large number of tokens to be catalogued, since it is hardly feasible to cover the entire United States in a single catalog due to cost, etc. I don't know how others feel about it, but I think it would be a good idea to make these state catalogs in two sections, monetary and advertising tokens, particularly of tokens issued since the Civil War. Such tokens as believed to have been used also in the other category could be designated by asterisks and cross-indexed. A third category could be the recent souvenir "time limit" pieces, mostly of 50¢ denomination, used for various celebrations. A separate catalog of these is also indicated that would have national coverage.

Other classifications of tokens can be made which will whittle down the "merchant" tokens to strictly that. Thus, bar and liquor tokens, theatre tokens, billiard tokens, milk tokens, coal mine (and lumber camp) tokens, etc. All of this cannot be accomplished overnight, but now that we have a national organization of token and medal collectors, it should be one of the primary aims of the Society to discuss the categories in which tokens and medals should be grouped in order to make this field less haphazard, lay down "ground rules" and definitions of types of tokens and medals, and the possibility of writing (or expanding) catalogs in each category. However, this should be a general guide rather than an iron clad rule - I am, first of all, for the liberty of the individual to collect as he likes.

Medals need additional delineation, too. We tend to think of a medal and let it go at that. Certain medals have already been separated, the insignia for military use, Indian peace medals, Colonial medals and the like. Here we more or less collect them by what the commemorate. In a general collection such as mine I have run into a problem, and perhaps others have been disturbed by the same thing. I believe we should designate medals into two general groups; (1) Commemorative medals (which can be further sub-divided by subject, etc. as they are now); and (2) Advertising or commercial medals. Now, I know that any "medal" bearing advertising is, strictly speaking, an advertising token. Yet, there are quite a number of pieces that do not resemble the usual token at all, are obviously medals, but bear advertising on one or both sides. and in many instances a conven-



tional commemorative medal of national or regional significance on one side, with advertising of a firm or group on the other side. Some are for the anniversary of the company. And they are generally distributed for the good will and advertising of the company, although intended as medals rather than tokens.

"So-called dollars" - This term, originally used by earlier collectors to designate certain pseudo monetary issues and dollar-like medals, especially those of an "official" nature struck by the U.S. Mint in dollar size for Expositions or other events such as opening of the Manila Mint ("Wilson Dollar") has been "expanded" in use so that it has degenerated into a catch-all phrase for any dollar size medal or token. A commonly heard statement is "It's a so-called dollar" (and therefore valuable) and if you point out that it isn't in "the book," then you will learn that "it should be," or that it's "rare" because the authors didn't know about it.

The recent Hibler-Kappen "So-Called Dollars" book not only well illustrates this point, it also makes obvious what I wrote previously about having a separate classification for "Advertising medals." Medals commemorating expositions, completion of public utilities such as the Erie Canal, battles, etc. are in the commemorative class. On the other hand, such pieces as McCormick Reaper Centennial (H-K No. 460), the A & P and Ford Dollars for Chicago World's Fair, 1933, San Francisco Chronicle, Goodyear Welt Shoes, Rogers Brothers, Paramount Pictures, Kelvinator, etc. are obviously advertising medals. Such pieces as the "Whipple Dollar" and Swift & Company pieces showing where their dollar is spent, are not medals at all (let alone so-called dollars) but tokens. The Coney Island piece (H-K 717-a) depicts early resort hotels there, and is listed in Wright, however, I prefer to designate it as an advertising medal rather than a token.

A number of half-dollar size commemorative medals have been described by the sellers in the past few years as "so-called half-dollars." So, there seems to be a virgin field for me to plow by writing a book on "So-called quarter-dollars" to be followed in due time by "So-called cents and nickels."

Serious coin collecting is being buried under rolls and bags. Token and medal collecting until now has been "true" collecting for the research, interest and fun of it. All we need to do is get all these tokens and medals listed by appropriate coin size, so that we can wrap them as rolls (with prices to match), and the "so-called" investment field may become as popular as the real thing.

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BILL SPILMAN, advertising manager for the TAMS Journal, and past TAMS secretary...just appointed Awards Chairman of the Virginia Press Association for 1965 by VPA President Lindsay Mount...as Marine Corps reservist, re-qualified September 27 with 45 pistol as Expert...the newspaper of which he is President, The News-Virginian of Waynesboro, has just completed a \$300,000 expansion program, followed by an open house visited by over 3,000 persons.



# CALIFORNIA'S TOKEN AND MEDAL MANUFACTURERS

By Charles V. Kappen

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Los Angeles Rubber Stamp Co. -- Los Angeles Stamp & Stationery Co.

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The Los Angeles Rubber Stamp Co. was founded in 1884 by G.W. Randall at No. 11 Allen Block, Temple and Spring Sts., where it was a second floor operation. In 1886 its address was listed as 20-22 N. Spring St. The company moved to 123 N. Spring St. in 1890 and to 224 W. First St. in 1891.

Although coin checks may have been manufactured as early as 1887 on a large hand-operated screw press, the year of earliest striking probably was nearer 1891, when the business became a ground-floor operation with a toggle press in the basement.

"The company did make checks on the screw press before we got the toggle press," Al. C. Davidson, president, said. "Whether as early as 1887 or as late as 1891, though, we pioneered the manufacture of metal checks in Los Angeles. Many of the articles we sold in those days were made by the C.H. Hanson Co. of Chicago. I know we bought all our badges there and all other articles that we were not equipped to make ourselves. As finances allowed, we added equipment to do our own manufacturing."

"Mr. Randall spent very little time in the plant or his office, but traveled extensively for the company in Arizona, New Mexico, Mexico and South America," President Davidson added. "A special section of our catalog was printed in Spanish. H.A. Osgood was manager. Osgood was with the company from 1893 until his death in 1925."

In January, 1910, the company moved to 131 S. Spring St. It was incorporated Aug. 25, 1915.

Upon the death of Mr. Randall in 1924, his wife, Mrs. Alice J. Randall, inherited the business. Frank T. Rinehart became president of the company at that time. Mrs. Randall died in 1928.

The company moved to its present location, 1500 S. Los Angeles St. (corner of South Los Angeles and 15th Sts.) in April 1924.

On April 10, 1935, it became known as the Los Angeles Stamp & Stationery Co., the name it now bears. According to Mr. Davidson, the change was made "because our salesmen could pick up orders for stationery items at the same time as for other products, thereby increasing our sales volume."

When Mr. Rinehart retired as head of the firm in 1935, Allister (Al) C. Davidson became president. Rinehart remained as manager for about two years. Mr. Davidson, who has been with the company since 1910, is a son-in-law of the founder, G.W. Randall.

Los Angeles Stamp & Stationery Co. still uses that same toggle press which it installed in its basement operation at 224 W. First St. in 1891. It was on this first toggle press used in Los Angeles that the medals bearing John F. Kennedy's portrait were struck for the Navy in 1963 to commemorate his visit to China Lake, Calif.

In addition, the company now owns, and still uses, the toggle press once the property of the Chipron Stamp & Stationery Co., Los Angeles.

"Los Angeles Rubber Stamp Co. bought an interest in the Southern California Rubber Stamp Co. in 1912 and in 1915 owned all of the SCRS Co.," Davidson said, "but Southern Cal was consolidated with the LARS when we moved into our new building in 1924."

Southern California Rubber Stamp Co. had its beginnings in 1909 at 433 W. Fifth St., with Charles K. Cook, who had been a salesman for Chipron, and P.L. Haworth as partners. It moved to 725 S. Spring St. in 1910. Al C. Davidson, now Los Angeles Stamp & Stationery Co. president, was assigned to Southern Cal in 1915 and stayed there until the consolidation with LARS in 1924.

P.L. Haworth remained with Southern Cal and in 1924 became sales manager of the Los Angeles Rubber Stamp Co. Cook, however, left Southern Cal and started in business for himself. In 1920, he joined a three-way partnership of Charles Cook, Louis Holtz and Albert K. Smith, Jr., called the Western Rubber Stamp Co. Smith was the son of Albert K. Smith, Sr., partner of Chipron. Western was not successful, and after two years was absorbed by the Chipron Rubber Stamp Co.

In 1929, Cook and Holtz became owners of the Pacific Rubber Stamp Co., which was moved to 918 S. Spring St. that year. Clarke Dennington, vice president of the Los Angeles Rubber Stamp Co., left the LARS and bought the Pacific Rubber Stamp Co. in 1929. In 1930, Cook was in business under his own name at 257 S. Spring St. In 1933 he was in business at 432 E. Third St. That same year, Louis Holtz started the Eureka Rubber Stamp Co. at 257 S. Spring St. In 1936, Cook Marking Device Co. was located at 105 W. Sixth St., and in 1940, at 956 S. Grand Ave.

"Charles K. Cook was in more different companies than any of the rest of us," Al C. Davidson said, "but he was strictly in rubber stamps."

Los Angeles Rubber Stamp Co. purchased the Long Beach Rubber Stamp Co. about 1934, Mr. Davidson said, but closed it up after the earthquake.

In June, 1942, Los Angeles Stamp & Stationery Co. bought the Chipron Stamp Co., which it still operates as an independent manufacturing concern under the name Chipron Stamp & Stationery Co. "The name change was made at the time we bought the company at 224 W. First St.

We operated it there for some time, then moved it to 1620 S. Hill St., where it is now," Davidson said.

Chipron Rubber Stamp Co. had begun business in 1892 at 126 S. Spring St. It also was known as Noble and Chipron. The Daugherty Stamp Co., begun at 217 W. First St. in 1906, later was consolidated with Chipron.

The Los Angeles Stamp & Stationery Co. bought out the metal stamping department of Acme Metal Die & Stencil Co. in December 1951, operated it about a year, then consolidated it with the L.A. S. & S. Co., bringing all Acme dies and machinery to the L.A. S. & S. Co. plant.

Acme had its beginnings in 1936 at 219 E. Washington Blvd. It was moved to 213 E. 17th St. in 1938. The building was torn down in 1959 to make way for a freeway. Some time after its founding by Frank Lewis, a metals specialist, it was sold to Bob Gaunt and U. Moore, two young men who were interested in electronics. They made very small motors, demand for which grew so quickly that they had to eliminate the marking device portion of their business. This they sold in two parts.

The metal die and engraving portion was sold to William Chudnof, who worked for the Los Angeles Stamp & Stationery Co. at that time (June 1950). Chudnof changed the name of that division to Acme Metal Die & Stamp Co. It now is called Acme Marking Device Co.

The Cook Rubber Stamp Co. and the Acme Metal Die and Stencil Co. both were located at 217 E. 17th St. in 1951. All the metal stamping business of Acme was consolidated in the Cook company, of which Al C. Davidson of the L.A. S. & S. company owned 55 per cent interest.

This company is not to be confused with the Acme Rubber Stamp Co. begun at 728 E. 47th St. in 1929, nor the Acme Rubber Stamp Co. located at 707 W. Eighth St. in 1950. The Acme rubber stamp companies did no metal work.

Los Angeles Stamp & Stationery Co. bought out the Crescent Rubber Stamp Co. Sept. 27, 1956, and operates it independently at 1508 S. Los Angeles St. Crescent had its beginnings at 257 S. Spring St. in 1924, and had moved to 1423 S. Main St. in 1938. In 1942 the business was listed under the name Walter R. Kaiser, but returned to the Crescent name a year later.

The Mercury Die & Letter Co. was started at 546 E. 16th St. in 1918 by Sam Hamnet, an early twentieth century employee of the Los Angeles Rubber Stamp Co.

The writer is not acquainted with medals and tokens of the Long Beach and Crescent companies. Acme Metal Die struck the medal for the thirtieth anniversary of Paramount Pictures in 1941 (see Hibler and Kappen, "So-Called Dollars," No. 740). A token of the Southern California Rubber Stamp Co. is illustrated, and a card of the Chipron company is in the collection of the California State Numismatic Association.



Many cards and tokens are found with the small signature line, L.A. RUB. STAMP CO., LARS, LASSCO, or other variations, in lower obverse or reverse border.

Among recent medals struck by Los Angeles Stamp & Stationery Co. has been that produced for the premiers of the movie "Cleopatra" in New York City June 11, 1963, and in Los Angeles June 18, 1963. The medal, bearing conjoined heads of Cleopatra and Mark Antony (like-nesses Elizabeth Taylor and Richard Burton), was given free to those who attended the first-night performance in either of the two cities.

The company also struck the Kennedy medal for the U.S. Naval Ordnance Test Station, China Lake, Calif., to commemorate President John F. Kennedy's visit to that installation June 7, 1963, on occasion of the Mojave Desert naval station's twentieth anniversary, and the 1964 Nevada Statehood Centennial medals manufactured for Masterpiece Medallions, Claremont, Calif.

Perhaps the best known medal struck by the Los Angeles Rubber Stamp Co. was that produced for dedication of the Santa Monica Breakwater in 1933 (Hibler-Kappen Nos. 680-687).

Among other medals are those of the Pageant of Progress, Los Angeles, 1922, with advertisement on reverse of the Hellman Commercial Trust and Savings Bank; the medal struck for National Music Week, Los Angeles, 1947, picturing city hall; San Gabriel Mission medal bearing edifice and "Founded 1771"; Semana Nautica medal, Santa Barbara; Courtship of Miles Standish medal; medal bearing edifice (Mormon



Temple) and "This Is The Place," Salt Lake City; Los Angeles Railway, welcoming arrival of first streamlined streetcars, 1937 (Atwood Calif. 450D); and the so-called "Monroe"--possibly magicians' piece, circa 1923.

Among hundreds of tokens are the Rancheros Visitadores pieces of Santa Barbara; Jeffries & Kipper, 324 S. Spring St., Los Angeles; and several checks "Good for Lunch" or "Good for One Meal" struck for schools in Arizona and Southern California.

General manager of Los Angeles Stamp & Stationery Co. is William M. Knapp, who returned to L.A. S. & S. from retirement in 1963. He had joined the company in 1937. General sales manager is Bill Beacham.

Another Los Angeles company, not mentioned above, which did metal work but no coining was the W.M. Partridge Co., established in 1935 at 432 S. Main St. It later was named the Partridge Stamp Co., Inc., with address at 316 E. Washington St.

There were many other "rubber stamp" companies in Los Angeles through the years, but none of them struck medals or tokens, according to Mr. Davidson.

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American-Pacific Stamp Co.

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The Pacific Rubber Stamp Co., Los Angeles, was started by Julius Klein in 1906 in the San Fernando Bldg., 112 E. Fourth St. (corner of Fourth and Main Sts.). Principal manufactures have been rubber stamps, metal work and engravings.

William A. Gross, present plant superintendent and minor partner at American-Pacific Stamp Co., went to work for Mr. Klein at the Pacific Stamp Co. in 1912. Before moving to Los Angeles, Mr. Gross had worked for the Pacific Coast Stamp Co. in Portland, Ore., in rubber stamp making and in coining. "Beer checks were the vogue at that time," he said.

Gross recalled that Thomas Daugherty, Jr. who was working for Klein at that time as an engraver, had told him that his father, Thomas Daugherty, Sr., was the first metal die engraver to settle in Los Angeles. His father, he said, had started an engraving company under his own name, and later founded the Daugherty Stamp Co. at 217 W. First St. in 1906.

Daugherty also told Gross that the large screw press then in operation at Pacific had been brought around the Horn by his father "about 1860" (some say the date may have been as late as 1880). This first screw press was still in use by the Pacific Rubber Stamp Co. until 1925. Daugherty, Sr., later became a partner of Frank Chipron. Daugherty's understudy, Herman Fest, now is employed by Acme Marking Device Co.



Frank Chipron started the Chipron Rubber Stamp Co. in 1892 at 126 S. Spring St., according to Gross. Chipron, still later, took Albert K. Smith, Sr., foreman of the Los Angeles Rubber Stamp Co. into partnership. Smith's specialty was metal and Chipron's was rubber stamp work. The Chipron company was purchased by the Los Angeles Stamp & Stationery Co. in 1942.

When Otis Chancy left Chipron to go into business, William A. Gross took his place until the United States entered World War I. After the war, Gross returned to Chipron's, where he worked in the metal department.

In the meantime, Louis Holtz, Charles Cook and Burt Godfrey purchased the Pacific Stamp Co. and employed Mr. Gross as their foreman. Godfrey had been a salesman for Klein's Pacific Rubber Stamp Co. The plant was moved in 1920 from E. Fourth St. to 918 S. Main St.

"E.C. Shaw founded the E.C. Shaw Co., a stamp and die business, in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1906. He sold the company in 1924 and moved to Los Angeles, where he started the American Stamp Co. that same year," Courtney Shaw, present company head, said. On June 13, 1925, Mr. Shaw, Otis D. Chancy, George J. Dreyer and William A. Gross formed a union at 225 W. Pico St. (W. Pico and Olive Sts.) under the name American Rubber Stamp and Printing Co.

"During the depression, coining and steel stamps were a large part of our business, and we added large rubber box dies," William A. Gross explained.

Before 1925, both the American and the Pacific companies were corporations.

Clarke Dennington, vice president of the Los Angeles Rubber Stamp Co., left LARS and bought the Pacific Rubber Stamp Co. in 1929. In 1930 it was consolidated with the American Rubber Stamp and Printing Co. under a working agreement to save overhead expenses, under the name American-Pacific Stamp Co. Both companies experienced financial difficulties during the depression and the consolidation was necessary. Even then, business was so bad that Dennington walked out, leaving the business to E.C. Shaw. Dennington worked on a newspaper in El Centro until he died a few years after he left American-Pacific. The Pacific inventory was sold to satisfy heirs, according to Mr. Gross.

Upon consolidation, equipment and supplies of the American company were moved from the West Pico and Olive Sts. location to the Pacific plant at Ninth and Main Sts. The American-Pacific Co. moved to its present location, 1523 E. Washington Blvd., Los Angeles, in 1943.

During World War II it developed and stamped out millions of electrodes for regulating frequency in radio. These were coined in hydraulic presses made just for that purpose. The electrodes had to be made of stainless steel, blanked from sheet stock, which at that time was not smooth. The variation in thickness was as much as .002, and the hardness varied from edge to center.



American-Pacific Stamp Co. bought an optical equipment plant to grind the electrodes smooth before coining.

American-Pacific still uses the small hydraulic presses from time to time, and the large 1200-ton toggle press is still in use daily, stamping advertising coins and medals, as well as police badges.

Courtney Shaw, Sr., son of the company's founder, is major owner and manager, although under his name on his calling card, only the word "Partner" appears.



Among medals struck by American-Pacific have been the Hawaii Statehood pieces of 1959 (H-K Nos. 548-551); Kansas Statehood (Midway U.S.A.) Centennial medal of 1961; Seattle World's Fair Century 21 medal, 1962; 44-mm. silver plated bronze medal struck for Frank Sinatra's Children's Charities Tour, 1962; Cal-Neva medals and tokens; City of Hope medals; the small octagonal souvenir California gold pieces bearing Liberty Head surrounded by 13 stars and dated 1857 on obverse, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  Bear and California Gold on reverse; Hopalong Cassidy, Mickey Mouse and other movie medals; athlete-of-the-month medals of the Helms Athletic Foundation; special award medals used by the University of Southern California; the Arcadia, Calif., "Days of Lucky Baldwin" and the Lynwood, Calif., anniversary medalets; convention, political and anniversary medals; lodge medals and tokens; such transportation tokens as that struck for the U.S. 12th Naval District, Treasure Island (Atwood Calif. 760I); waiter checks; and such cards and tokens as the Vaqueros del Desierto tokens of Palm Springs, Calif., the Nielsen's, Fourth St. and Vermont Ave., and the "Good for One Popsicle or One Sherbicle" tokens of Los Angeles.

Most cards and tokens are manufactured for distributors, consequently they do not bear the American-Pacific signature.

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1964 UNITED STATES and CANADIAN  
COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS and TOKENS

By Clifford Mishler

-1964 LISTINGS-

- 64.M.51.02a O: bust to the left, and to the right, (star) PACIFIC  
EXPLORER CAPT. / JAMES / COOK
- 38-B-pm-5 R: OWHYHEE SANDWICH ISLANDS 1779 / islands / KEALAKEKUA  
HAWAII / HAWAII STATE / NUMISMATIC / ASSOCIATION / 1964  
(last four lines flanked by crossed flags)  
(Designed by Gordon Medcalf and Dr. George Oshiro, price  
\$12.50, when combined with the following piece, and is-  
sued by the Hawaii State Numismatic Association, Suite  
202, 90 North King St., Honolulu, Hawaii, 96817.)
- 64.M.51.02b The same as 64.M.51.02a, except this variety is struck  
in sterling silver.
- 64.M.34.02d The same as 64.M.34.02b, except on the reverse of this  
piece is the legend, in exergue, FOR MERIT OF / EXHIBIT.  
(reported by Only 150 copies were struck for A.N.A. Convention ex-  
R. McNamara) hibitors.
- 64.M.55.04 O: MARRIAGE OF POCAHONTAS / turkey-feather robe dressed  
figure with indian village in the background / 1614-1964
- 31-S-ha-60 R: JOHN ROLFE . 1585 - 1622 / figure planting tobacco /  
FATHER OF / TOBACCO  
(Priced at \$3.50 each or \$6.50 for a pair, and issued by  
Heraldic Art, Box 735, Cleveland 22, Ohio.)
- 64.T.21.01 O: MT. PLEASANT . CHIPPEWA INDIAN / (elements of the  
area history are depicted with the legends, 100TH /  
34-G-wn-15 YEAR) / CENTENNIAL (on ribbon)  
R: MT. PLEASANT AREA AND CHIPPEWA INDIAN CENTENNIAL /  
REDEEMABLE / AT ISABELLA COUNTY / STATE BANK OR EXCHANGE  
/ SAVINGS BANK MT. PLEASANT, / MICHIGAN ON OR BEFORE 3  
P.M. / JULY 23, 1964 / NOT TO BE USED IN LIEU OF / LAW-  
FUL MONEY OF THE / UNITED STATES / SOUVENIR HALF DOLLAR  
(Priced at 50¢, and issued by the Chippewa Indian Cen-  
tennial Assn., P.O. Box 390, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan.)
- 64.T.37.02 O: IRWIN / 1864 (historical depictions) 1964 / COMMUNITY  
CENTENNIAL
- 34-G-wn-50 R: IRWIN COMMUNITY / SOUVENIR / HALF DOLLAR / REDEEMABLE  
AT / CENTENNIAL HEADQUARTERS / THROUGH AUG. 3-64 / NOT  
TO BE USED IN LIEU OF / LAWFUL MONEY OF THE / UNITED  
STATES / 1864 . 100TH ANNIVERSARY . 1964  
(Priced at 25¢, and issued by the Irwin Community Cen-  
tennial, Irwin, Penna.)
- 64.M.68.01a O: CHARLOTTETOWN / P.E.I. / buildings / 1864-1964
- 32-A-wm-ul R: CENTENNIAL OF FIRST CONFEDERATION CONFERENCE OF CAN-  
ADA / emblem of P.E.I. Centennial Committee

(These were produced for distribution to school children, the issuer being the P.E.I. Centennial Committee, P.O. Box 2000, Charlottetown, P.E.I., Canada.)

- 64.M.68.01b The same as 64.M.68.01a, except this variety is struck in bronze, only 10,000 copies being struck, and priced at \$1.00.
- 64.M.68.01c The same as 64.M.68.01a, except this variety is struck in sterling silver, only 4,000 copies being struck, and priced at \$5.00.
- 64.M.68.01d The same as 64.M.68.01a, except this variety is struck in 10K gold, and priced at \$50.00.
- 64.T.61.01 O: GRAND PRAIRIE - ALBERTA / CAPITAL INLAND EMPIRE / 1914 (swan) 1964 / TRUMPETER / SWAN / GOLDEN JUBILEE
- 34-B- -150 R: CHAMBER OF COMMERCE / SOUVENIR / MONEY GOOD / FOR \$1.00 / IN TRADE AT ANY / GRANDE PRAIRIE / COOPERATING / MERCHANT IN / 1964 / WORKING FOR GRANDE PRAIRIE  
(Designed by John Miedema, price \$1.00, and distributed by Pioneer Museum Society, 10032-101 Avenue, Grande Prairie, Alberta, Canada.)

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TAMS, ANS, CES



# THE HISTORY OF DANISH PRISON TOKENS

By F. J. Bingen

The first tokens used in a Danish prison, that have been traced, are those from the "Christiana Tugthuus" (convict-prison). The old Tugthuus in Christiania seems already to have been in existence during the reign of the Danish King Christian IV (1588-1648). A Norwegian, a certain Mr. Th Frogn, claims in "Myntsamlernytt" (vol. 4, nr. 3, 1945, p. 33) to be the owner of a 1 skilling-token dated 1730, that should originate from this Tugthuus. There are also known 1 skilling-tokens, dated 1769 and 1780 from the new "Christiania Tugtshuus," founded in 1741.

In the Royal collection of coins and medals in Copenhagen there further are some tokens, used in the "Københavns Stokhus" (house of correction). Two of them, struck in bronze, have on the obverse the letter "E" above the letters "K S" (diameters respectively, 31 and 27 mm.), the reverses are blank. The third token is in brass (size 25 mm.) with on the obverse " $\frac{1}{2}$  F"; the reverse is also blank. In the same collection there is further-more a brass token, 19 x 32mm., on which the monogram of the Danish King Fredrick VI (1808-1839) between the letters "K T". This token is claimed to have been used in the "Københavns Tugthus." All the above mentioned tokens are very rare.

Better known is the copper so-called "Ladegaardsspecie" (canteen token), that has been used in the "Københavns Tvangs- og Arbejdsanstalt" (penitentiary). This token (size 27 mm.) has on the obverse a picture of the "Ladegaard" and on the reverse a vertical striped cross-band. It represented the value of 1 skilling and was paid for "overtime" work in this institution.

In the Danish state-prisons there has never been used special money till, about 15 years ago, under the influence of recent theories on the aim of punishment, a shop or canteen system was introduced, in some cases combined with a specific monetary system (token money), as a part of modern treatment of prisoners.

The rehabilitation of the prisoners, which is the aim of treatment today, is partly gained by approaching life in prison to the conditions of civil life. It is therefore attempted to engage the prisoners in production of saleable goods, and to furnish them with an opportunity to have the personal disposal of their earnings. The part of their earnings of which the prisoner can dispose, can either be paid in cash in some representative of value or other, or credited on account. In the latter case the purchases are made by written requisition, carried out by the staff into shops outside the prison.

On the basis of successful experience gained in two institutions during the first part of 1949 regarding cash-payments in marks of value, it was decided to introduce a shop and institutional monetary

system, which is a rational way and with therapeutic advantages could provide the prisoners with better opportunities of satisfying certain individual needs.

In September 1949, the prison service, with the consent of the Royal Danish Mint, manufactured in the machine and smith shop of the State Prison in Vridsløselille a set of tokens, in number of 99,500. These tokens carry on the obverse the inscription "FAENGSELSVAESENET" (Prison-system). On the upper part of the token there is a four-leaved rosette, on the lower two oak-leaves; the value is stated on the reverse. From these tokens there were struck the following denominations:

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| 2 Kroner, german silver (white metal), diam. 30mm. . . . . | 13,500 |
| 1 Krone, german silver (white metal), diam. 24mm.. . . .   | 7,500  |
| 25 ører, copper, diam. 22mm. . . . .                       | 15,500 |
| 10 ører, copper, diam. 17mm. . . . .                       | 13,500 |
| 5 ører, brass, diam. 25mm.. . . .                          | 12,500 |
| 2 ører, brass, diam. 20mm.. . . .                          | 28,500 |
| 1 øre, brass, diam. 16mm.. . . .                           | 8,500  |

This set of tokens is still in use with the exception of the 5 ører token which was called in in 1951 because of the resemblance to the ordinary Danish "1Krone" coins, in use at that time and after several cases of misuse by smuggling out of the prisons had taken place.

The following prisons introduced a money and shop arrangement:

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Forvaringsanstalten (house of detention in Herstedvester - | - 1-10-1949 |
| Statsfaengslet (State Prison) near Kragshovhede            | - 1-11-1949 |
| Faengselsafdelingen (prison section) in Renbaek            | -18-10-1951 |
| Forvaringsanstalten in Horsens                             | - 1952      |
| Statsfaengslet in Vridsløselille                           | - 1952      |
| Ungdomsfaengslet (Youth Prison) in Kaershovedgård          | - 1952      |
| Faengselsafdelingen in Nr. Snede                           | - 1952      |

On grounds of local difficulties the "Statsfaengslet in Vridsløselille" abolished the use of these tokens in 1960.

The publication of these data are possible thanks to the kind cooperation of the Danish prison authorities. For the sake of good order it should however be stated that these authorities nor the Danish Ministry of Justice can (not) comply with requests for a set of these tokens. Those interested in these items therefor should either make themselves arrested in Denmark, or ask a friend to do the job.

EDITOR'S NOTE -- So far as possible, this contribution of Mr. Bingen, a resident of the Netherlands, has been reproduced un-edited, to add additional flavour to it. It is so seldom that we receive and have an opportunity to present a contribution in the foreign field that we hope this one will encourage our foreign members toward similar contributions in the areas of their specialties. Mr. Bingen states that the data set forth above comes from official sources, he thinking the membership would be interested in how the tokens "are used in a foreign country."

## THE LIBRARIAN REPORTS

By Byron Johnson

Besides being able to borrow books from a library, you should be able to find sources of information. So, the TAMS Library will attempt to tell you where you can find needed information when no book is available in the Library. In some cases this will be magazine articles, in others specialized collectors in particular fields. For example, if you request information on a trade check from a certain state and no book or article is available you will be referred to the cataloger of that state.

In addition to the TAMS Library, the librarian has access to complete or near complete sets of the Numismatist, Numismatic Scrapbook, and Coin Collector's Journal (1934-54). This may not work out but we will give it a try anyhow.

The following additions to the Library were made through the courtesy of W. W. Woodside, Frances Blend, and Byron Johnson.

## -Library Catalog Additions-

- G-5 Greig, R.M.; Robinson, Harry; and Woodside, W.W.: Communion Tokens, the Australian, New Zealand, and Misc. Series. 1964. 36pp. 19 pages of line drawings.
- T-1a Taylor, H.C.; and James, Somer: Canadian Coins, Paper Currency, and Tokens (third edition). 1961. 262pp. Illus. (100pp on Canadian tokens)

Any correspondence regarding library services and requests to borrow books should be addressed to; 606 N.W. 80th, Seattle, Wash., 98107.

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## TREK TO THE SERRA CROSS MEDAL



The Historical Society of San Diego annually sponsors the Trek To the Serra Cross, and last year for the first time gave out a medal to all who participated, the uniface piece pictured at the left. These medals were struck in San Diego by Roy Webber, from designs supplied by Ed Churzman. It is reported that 900 of these pieces were struck, of which all but about 200 were used in making jewelry items. It is thought that

now that this annual July event has been commemorated with a medal for the first time, annual medals will be issued in the future, no doubt dated. TAMS members interested in having a specimen of this medal may obtain one by sending \$1.00 to Paul Hamm, 3860 Superba St., San Diego 13, California.



# The Business Card Civil War Die

By Robert J. Lindesmith

Over the past two years, I have spent considerable time trying to trace the story behind the different dies used in the striking of Civil War Patriotic and Store Card tokens. And while I doubt that a lifetime would be sufficient to make a complete check of this kind, it is rather interesting the results one can obtain by just making a check of the reference material in his own library.

In the case of H&G die 575 there is the startling possibility that this obverse die found in combination with the reverse dies of different firms mostly in the Chicago, Ill., area, could have been one of the first dies used to strike tokens, of the small cent size, after the Act of February 21, 1857, provided for the coinage of the small cent.

While the H&G reference would indicate that these tokens were issued between 1861 and 1864, which is also possible, there are strong indications that these tokens were first struck sometime during the 1857 to 1859 period. This is shown by the listing of several of these tokens in the Edward Cogan listing of Store Cards which lists U.S. Store Cards struck up to the year 1859. This is further indicated by the listing of twelve varieties of these tokens with two duplicates of each in an April 16th, 1861, auction of part of the Cabinet of Alfred S. Robinson. Which sale was handled by Leonard & Co. of 45 Tremont Street, Boston.

The close similarity of the wreath on die 575 to the wreath which appears on the reverse of the Flying Eagle Cents would seem to show that the engraver was influenced by the design of the small cent. In the place of ONE CENT he used BUSINESS CARD.

The rarity ratings of these tokens in "A Guide To Civil War Store Card Tokens" by George and Melvin Fuld, would tend to indicate that they were struck in large enough quantities to have exerted some influence on the issuing of Merchant Tokens during the Civil War. Although, on this point, it is interesting to note that Lyman H. Low makes no mention of this series in his version of the origin of the Civil War Merchants' cards which appeared in an Oct. 20, 1902, auction catalog. His account follows:

"The Merchants' cards and others similar, so freely used during the War of the Rebellion and now commonly called 'War Tokens' had their origin I believe in 1858, when an electrotpe or leaden piece, copied after the 'Flying Eagle'--the new small cent--first appeared. It was followed in 1859 by an issue of the Marshall House, Alexandria, Va.--where Ellsworth was shot two years later. It is by Lovett of Phila. and has the head of Liberty, which was used on his? famous Confederate Cent. Lovett's own card, dated 1860 has the same profile.

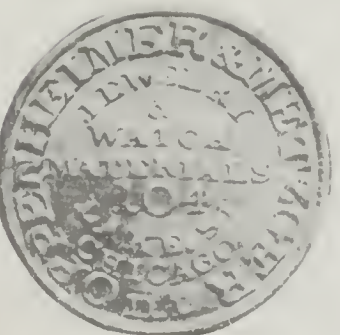
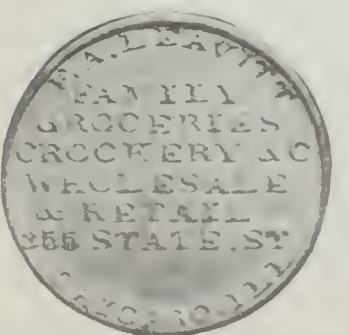
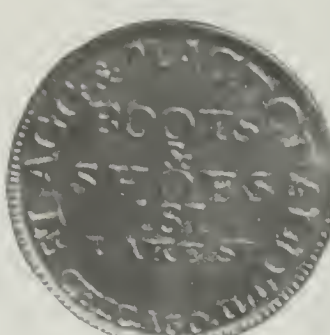
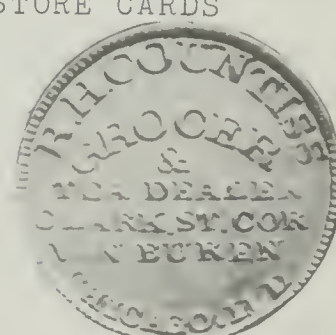
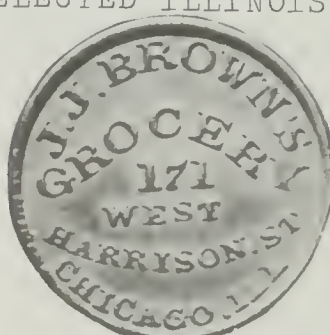
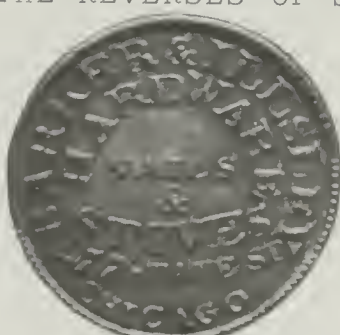


OBVERSE OF  
CIVIL WAR  
BUSINESS CARD

REVERSE OF  
THE 1859  
INDIAN CENT



BELOW ARE THE REVERSES OF SELECTED ILLINOIS STORE CARDS





The head is subsequently used on an undated card of the Magnolia Hotel, Phila., with the letters R(ober) L(ovett) beneath truncation."

Dr. George Hetrich in his article "Civil War Tokens and Tradesmen's Currency" which appeared in the June 1922 issue of THE NUMISMATIST makes a point of mentioning that after 60 years there is little that will give the historian any assistance in giving a historical sketch of these tokens. The only tokens he mentions that were dated prior to 1861 are the Edward Cogan and the R. Lovett cards. Both dated 1860. At this time he was considering including them in the Civil War series as he had no doubts that they were made and used during the Civil War as a circulating medium. Although it is evident that he reversed his thinking in regards to these two tokens as they are not listed in the 1924 Hetrich and Gutttag listing.

"CIVIL WAR TOKENS AND TRADESMEN'S STORE CARDS" by George Hetrich and Julius Gutttag lists the following Store Cards using die 575.

## ILLINOIS

AURORA

|          |               |        |
|----------|---------------|--------|
| H&G 2120 | Gates & Trask | Copper |
| 2121     | same          | Nickel |

CHICAGO

|      |  |        |
|------|--|--------|
| 2162 | Barker & Illsley   | Copper |
| 2163 | same   | Nickel |
| 2171 | J. J. Brown's  | Copper |
| 2200 | R.H. Countiss/Grocer/&/Tea Dealer/Clark St. Cor/<br>Van Buren/Chicago.Ill                  | Copper |
| 2202 | R.H. Countiss/Grocer/Cor/Of/State & North/& Cor.<br>Clark &/Van Buren/Sts/Chicago.Ill      | Copper |
| 2203 | same   | Nickel |
| 2214 | F. N. Dubois   | Copper |
| 2216 | Edwards  | Copper |
| 2222 | Flaggs. Cheap. Store   | Copper |
| 2224 | Flagg & McDonald   | Copper |
| 2225 | same--wider space between 'Flagg' and 'Chicago'<br>and between 'Ill' and 'McDonald'        | Copper |
| 2234 | Freedman, Goodkind & Co/Dry/Goods/135/Lake St/<br>Chicago.Ill                              | Copper |
| 2235 | Freedman, Goodkind & Co/Dry/Goods/171/Lake St/<br>Chicago.Ill                              | Copper |
| 2237 | P. Gaffney   | Copper |
| 2243 | G. E. Gerts & Co   | Copper |
| 2244 | same   | Nickel |
| 2255 | R Heilbroner   | Copper |
| 2256 | same   | Nickel |
| 2258 | W. A. Hendrie  | Copper |
| 2264 | Judd & Corthell  | Copper |
| 2273 | F.A. Leavitt/Family/Grocery/355 State St/Chicago.<br>Ill                                   | Copper |
| 2274 | F.A. Leavitt/Family/Groceries/Crockery &c/Whold-<br>sale/& Retail/355 State St/Chicago.Ill | Copper |
| 2292 | Oppenheimer & Metzger  | Copper |
| 2307 | W. R. Prentice   | Copper |



2328 W. Treleaven

Copper

## NEW YORK

BINGHAMPTON

|      |                 |        |
|------|-----------------|--------|
| 4946 | Evans & Allen   | Copper |
| 4947 | same            | Nickel |
| 4949 | Herschaman Bros | Copper |
| 4950 | same            | Nickel |

BUFFALO

|      |          |        |
|------|----------|--------|
| 5086 | Reilly's | Copper |
|------|----------|--------|

Joseph Barnett in his 1943 and 1944 Supplement to the Hetrich and Gutttag list adds a P. Gaffney nickel variety to the above list. Also a thick (2mm) variety of the Oppenheimer & Metzger card.

"A Guide to Civil War Store Card Tokens" by George and Melvin Fuld, would possibly add the following metal varieties:

R. H. Countiss -- A possible nickel variety.

Freedman, Goodkind & Co -- nickel variety.

Judd & Corthell -- nickel variety.

They Also list the Oppenheimer and Metzger piece as struck in brass instead of copper. This is evidently a printing error.

The extreme rarity of the nickel varieties would seem to be explained by the following which appears in a March 23 & 24, 1881, auction catalogued by Frossard:

Lot 158 Tokens. Obv., BUSINESS CARD, within a wreath. Rev., different names of firms mostly in Chicago, Ill. Struck in nickel, and extremely rare, as only one other set was struck, and the pieces forming it sold in the Mickley sale. Size 12. 9 pcs.

While this number of nickel varieties does not agree with the Fuld's listing, it is possible that the original H&G listing may contain some incorrect listings. This is expecially true in the case of the rarer varieties as the authors had to rely, in many cases, on the lists of fellow collectors.

Edgar H. Adams and B.P. Wright evidently considered this series of tokens as Civil War cards as they fail to list any of these cards in their Store Card lists. In the recently published "A Catalogue of U.S. Store Cards Or Merchants Tokens" by Donald M. Miller there are several of the Chicago cards listed. In fact the same cards that are found in the Cogan listing.

The previously mentioned auction of April 16th, 1861, lists the following store cards from this series:

AURORA, ILLINOIS. -- Gates & Trask

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. -- Barker & Illsley -- R.H. Countiss -- Flaggs  
Cheap Store -- Freedman, Goodkind & Co --

P. Gaffney -- G. E. Gerts & Co -- R. Heil-  
bromer -- Judd & Corthill -- Oppenheimer &  
Metzger

BINGHAMPTON, N.Y. -- Evans & Allen -- Herschman

The metal variety of the above tokens is listed as copper bronzed and the condition as very fine.

There does not appear to be any information as to who struck this series of tokens. As the majority of them contained Chicago names it would seem to point to Chicago as the point of origin. Although a close look at the letters and numerals that appear on these tokens would seem to indicate that they were not turned out by any of the known die sinkers. Just as a matter of speculation, it would be interesting to know if F.N. Dubois, Silver Ware, Badges & Metal Manufactory, had any part in the issuing of this series of tokens.

One of the fascinating points about this series is that it does not appear impossible to complete a collection of these tokens struck in copper. While Illinois tokens are as a rule considered scarce, a recent auction of 98 Illinois tokens contained all but one of the copper varieties. H&G 2214 - F.N. Dubois. The Fulds give this token a rarity rating of R-6 which is still in the collectable range. Yet, even with this possibility, I rather doubt that many collectors can boast of a complete set of these tokens struck in copper.

While I admit my information on die 575 is far from complete, I'm sending along the data with the possible idea that some other collector can complete the story.

## MORMAN BIRTHPLACE MEDAL

*(Palmyra, N.Y. 175th Anniversary Celebration 1964)*



★ **1/2\$ size Silver Medals** .999 fine

ONLY 500 struck, 335 available!!

**\$5.00**

★ **1/2\$ size Bronze tokens \$1 each, 3 for \$2.00**

★ **Wooden Nickels 6 for \$1.**

All sent postpaid

One scene shows the Angel Moroni presenting Joseph Smith the golden tablets on Hill Cumorah in Palmyra and starting the Mormon religion. Erie Canal packet boat also prominent.

Send Orders to:

**LENARD L. BABIN**

1781 Dewey Avenue

Rochester, New York 14616

# AN UNLISTED CALIFORNIA SO-CALLED DOLLAR

By John Reynolds

(All rights reserved.)

This medal was issued as a souvenir of the Native Sons of the Golden West statewide celebration of the 47th anniversary of admission of the State of California into the Union. The NSGW celebration was held in Santa Rosa, from Wednesday to Friday, September 8 through 10, 1897.



The NSGW had its start in San Francisco as a club of young men, ages 10 to 20, which first paraded in the Fourth of July celebration of 1869. By 1879 there were a number of parlors in large cities, and a grand parlor was formed, which held a statewide meeting and celebration once each year thereafter.

1897 was the second time the old town of Santa Rosa had been chosen as the site of the celebration; in 1885 over 1000 Native Sons had paraded, and Governor G. Stoneman had been the main speaker. The selection of Santa Rosa, the county seat of Sonoma County, for the celebrations, was quite fitting since it was in the city of Sonoma on June 14, 1846, that the Spanish garrison was captured by a party of 33 men of the Bear Republic Party, and the first Bear Flag was hoisted over California soil. The Bear Flag was later chosen as the California State flag.

Wednesday, September 8, found Santa Rosa decked in gay finery. Along the main parade route, spanning the street every fifteen feet, were lines of streamers, bear flags, and many Japanese lanterns. At each intersection was a large banner with some motto such as "Welcome NSGW and Vetran Firemen."

As each excursion train pulled in it was greeted by Park's Band and Official Welcoming Committee which marched the visitors to the headquarters committee for assignment of lodging and Parlor headquarters. After night fell the late train's excursionists came marching as in



groups through town under lighted Japanese lanterns, a sky illuminated with showers of fireworks, and an archway formed by thousands of Roman candles shooting sparks upward, with a large display of other fireworks spread down its route.

Admission Day, Thursday, September 9, 1897, was a clear, bright autumn day without a cloud in the sky. Between 6 and 11 AM, 62 carloads of guests arrived by two railroad lines to add to the number that had arrived the night before. There were at least 15000 guests, plus the town's own population, present for the grand parade and celebration.

The parade was formed promptly after the last excursion train pulled in. It was headed by the local marshal and flanked by half a dozen of the dandiest of the "Frisco" police force, followed by the Grand Marshal and his aides, all mounted. The advance division was made up of Park's Band, the local Native Daughters of the Golden West in neat buggies, attired in white and carrying white silk parasols. Next came the Santa Rosa Parlor with their white duck suits and hats and golden silk sashes, followed by city, county and state officials, pioneers, Mexican War Veterans all in carriages. The parade had seven regular divisions, with each division having at least two bands, some also having a drum corps, altogether 15 bands and five drum corps.

Each parlor group appeared dressed in its own colorful fashion. One group wore tall, broad brimmed straw sombreros, while the National Parlor boys all appeared in black "neglige" shirts, and trousers with yellow trimmings.

Featured in the parade was a group of fifty Exempt Veteran Firemen who, in their full service uniforms, pulled along their first fire engine, a real antique, on which was painted, "NO. 1, NEW YORK 1820, SAN FRANCISCO 1849." A team of eight black oxen pulled a covered immigrant wagon with a sign on the side which said, "WE'LL COME AND SEE YOU WHEN WE SETTLE. WE ARE GLAD TO BE WITH YOU." Old Pike had his miner's pack train of mules, and one group paraded with a black bear. "The bear flags which greeted the eyes everywhere are a facsimile of the historical banner which waved over the old plaza at Sonoma." At least 3000 NSGW were in line and 64 parlors were represented in the parade.

There was the customary literary exercise with welcomes and acceptances. In the afternoon an audience of about 2000 was at Cycling Park for fine races, and the riders as a rule were in good form. A number of Parlors had receptions, dances and banquets. "Grennan's Orchestra of San Francisco discoursed all the newest music in delightful and brilliant style. A feature was the dancing of the new and graceful Gavotte," at the El Dorado Parlor party.

On Friday, September 10, a feast for all was held at Grace Brothers park, plus an open air concert and dancing, and more bicycle races. In the evening there was an early concert at the courthouse portico and fireworks. Afterward an open dance was held for all in the park.

This historical account was taken from the local Santa Rosa news-

paper, "The Sonoma Democrat," September 11, 1897. Acknowledgment must be made to Miss Janet Hellerich of the Santa Rosa Free Public Library for her continued search for material on this event even after she found that a fire had destroyed the local library copies. Only through here persistence was a copy finally located.

Description of the Native Sons of the Golden West 1897 Celebration commemorative medal:

OBVERSE - SOUVENIR / NATIVE / SONS / CELEBRATION / SANTA ROSA / SEPT. / 8. 9. & 10. / 1897. Picture of lady bear shaking hands with man bear; at bottom edge, microscopic, MOISE S. F.

REVERSE - Variety of State Seal (with rays and reclining bear); at bottom edge, microscopic, MOISE S. F.

Brass; 33½mm.

To the best of the author's knowledge only two pieces are known, and he would appreciate hearing from all owners of this item. The piece was discovered after the deadline for the "So-Called Dollar" book, and is similar in design and purpose to H&K #635.

-TAMS- -TAMS- -TAMS- -TAMS- -TAMS- -TAMS- -TAMS- -TAMS-

**WANTED!**

**WANTED!**

**WANTED!**

## **Store or Business Cards Pertaining To The State of Tennessee.**

DESCRIBE AND PRICE IN FIRST LETTER I WILL  
EXCHANGE INFORMATION WITH OTHER COLLECTORS

**J. M. JONES**

DAYTON, TENNESSEE

## **HELP! HELP! HELP!** **Civil War Tokens Needed For My Collection. Buy or Trade.**

For several years I have been trying to get one Civil War Token or Store Card from each merchant that issued them. I especially need those from ALABAMA, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, KENTUCKY, MARYLAND, MINNESOTA, MISSOURI, TENNESSEE, AND VIRGINIA.

Correspondence welcomed. Please write to:

**Robert R. Hailey, 405 Exchange Ave., Endicott, New York 13762**

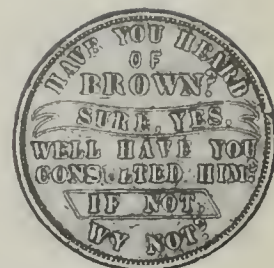


# TAMS VIGNETTES

Tokens and Medals of Unusual Interest -- No. 6

By Arlie R. Slabaugh

## LAWYERS DO NOT ADVERTISE



It's a part of the trial lawyer's code of ethics that he does not advertise. Doctors have a similar code but there are several well known advertising tokens issued by doctors in the nineteenth century (Dr. Hewett, bone setter, etc.). Patent medicine advertisements are a related group but strictly speaking are not of individual doctors offering their services. A similar example may be noted in the legal field -- patent attorneys have often advertised in the past, particularly in Washington, D.C., where the Patent Office is located, and several of them have used tokens as a medium to offer their services in obtaining patents for inventors. However, this is primarily legal form work, not the lawyer we think of in courtroom scenes.

Think, how many tokens have you ever seen that were issued by a trial lawyer? They have stuck to their code pretty well, for, with the possible exception of Civil War tokens (which I haven't checked), I know of only two tokens issued by trial lawyers. One is in Wright's catalog as No. 890: "E. Lucien Richie Attorney and Counsellor 704 Walnut St. Philadelphia." This would have been in the 1870's, as the advertisement is on the reverse of one of the Centennial Series of tokens in white metal. Perhaps this particular lawyer was influenced by the fact that a lot of advertisers in the Philadelphia area were using this series of tokens to advertise, in fact, for awhile they threatened to become as prolific as Civil War tokens. Wright lists the token as rare in which opinion I concur.

The only other trial lawyer token that has come to my attention is one in my possession which is pictured here. It unfortunately lacks an address (can any reader oblige?) but is superior to the previously described token in that it is one obviously prepared especially for this lawyer as can be seen by the illustration, and is not an advertisement placed on a series of stock design tokens as in the case of the previously described token which may have even been one of some samples made by the Centennial Series token makers to solicit business.

The token reads CHARLES E. BROWN / OFFICE AND TRIAL LAWYER; Reverse, HAVE YOU HEARD OF BROWN? SURE, YES. WELL HAVE YOU CONSULTED HIM? IF NOT, WHY NOT? (Was the spelling of WHY as "WY" an error or intentional?). Nickel, 30mm. Insofar as I can determine this is a rare token. Many times have I asked collectors, "Have you ever seen a lawyer token?" and the reply has invariably been "No."